



## Intimation.

**W. BOFFEY & Co.,**

TAILORS,

2, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Have an entirely NEW STOCK of WOOLLENS to suit the Present and Coming Season,  
Consisting of—

FANCY SUITINGS, DRESS, FROCK and MORNING COAT SUITINGS, ULSTER and  
OVERCOATINGS, BREECHES and RIDING MATERIALS in variety.

FANCY VESTINGS, TATTERSALLS and others.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1896.

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINEs  
AND  
SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORt after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines, of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest Priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure COGNAC, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. THE SCOTCH WHISKEY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1896.

[1554]

BIRTH.

At 29, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 1st instant, the wife of S. VOLKEE, of a daughter.

T HE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1896.

TELEGRAMS.  
REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE TOUR OF THE TSAR

LONDON, October 4th.

The Tsar and Tsarina have left Balmoral. The preparations which are being made in Paris for their reception are on an immense and splendid scale.

GERMANY AND THE ZANZIBAR PRETENDER.

The Pretender Said Khalid has been conveyed on board a German warship at Zanzibar, in face of the vigorous protests of the British Consul.

MACEDONIA.

A band of insurgents has attacked and annihilated a detachment of fifty Turkish troops in Macedonia.

(From Japanese Papers)

EXPIRATION OF A BANK CHARTER.

TOKIO, September 30th.

A notification of the Finance Department has been issued to-day announcing that the charter of the 7th National Bank, Tokio, having expired on the 25th inst., the obligation of exchanging the notes issued by that bank has been accepted by the Government and the exchange has been entrusted to the Bank of Japan.

THE KOREAN MINISTER TO JAPAN.

TOKIO, September 27th.

Mr. Yi Ha Yung, the Korean Minister to Japan, proposes to go home for a short time.

YOKOHAMA SILK MARKET.

TOKIO, September 27th.

Two thousand bales of raw silk were sold at Yokohama yesterday. The highest price obtained was \$775 per picul, showing an advance of \$35 as compared with the previous day's quotations.

A SPECIAL MISSION.

TOKIO, September 28th.

Lieut.-General Viscount Kawakami, Vice-President of the Army General Staff Department, has been ordered to Formosa, Annam, and Tonkin on official business.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

TOKIO, September 28th.

Li Hung-chang arrived at Yokohama at 1.50 p.m. yesterday and at about 3 p.m. went on a launch to the steamer *Kwong-hi* specially sent by the Chinese Government to convey him home. Mr. Hara Zenoburo, Chairman of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Ochiai Kase, representative of the Japan Foreign Trade Society; Mr. Watanabe Fukusaburo, Chairman of the Yokohama Municipal Assembly; and Mr. Ikeda Kenzo, representative of the Oriental Society, went aboard the *Kwong-hi* and extended a welcome to the Chung Tang, Consul Soysianski, President of the Oriental Society; Dr. Ishiguro, the Army Surgeon-General, and Governor Nakano of Kanagawa also visited the Vicere. The Emperor sent Mr. Sanosuke, assistant grand master of ceremonies, to welcome His Excellency.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO.'S WATERs are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufacture.

Special terms to HOTEL, CLOTHES, MILLS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1896.

[1557]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day commenced Business as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

W. S. LEWAN.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1896.

[1558]

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Kiso Adair Company was at Nagasaki on the 1st inst.

MR. A. D. STAARTHEUFS has been appointed Consul for the Netherlands at Tientsin.

MR. R. H. MAY, Captain Superintendent of Police, returned to the colony to-day by the Empress of China from furlough.

It was announced at Vancouver on the 11th ulto, that the Mutual National Bank suspended payment at New Orleans on the 10th September.

It is reported by the *Kobe Chronicle* that owing to the recent changes in the Cabinet, General Katsuma, Governor-General of Formosa, has sent in his resignation.

OUR Nagasaki contemporary understands that the Mexican corvette *Zaropilla* will dock at Nagasaki shortly, owing to some defects in her keel. She will then leave Japan for Shanghai.

A new fortnightly magazine entitled the *Tokio Saf-jo*, an organ of manufacturers, art workers, agriculturists and marine produce dealers, is to commence publication in Tokio in a few days.

THE *Japan Herald* states that "Heroic Japan," an illustrated history of the war between China and Japan by Messrs. Eastlake and Yamada, is in the press and will be published in a few days.

TRUE the *Peiping and Tientsin Times*.—The friends of Captain McClure, of Wei-Hai-Wei fame, will be interested to hear that he has recently joined the ranks of the Benedictines. "None but the brave deserve the fair."

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YESTERDAY, says the *Nagasaki Express*, of 1st October, all the war-ships in harbour had their flags at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the late Captain Henry B. Lang, of H.M.S. *Narcissus*. Captain Lang was born in 1845, entered the service in 1869, and attained post rank in 1889. In 1894 he was a midshipman on board the *Bombay* when that vessel blew up off Monte Video, and 97 officers and men were killed.

THE death of Commander J. S. Newell, U.S.N., is reported from Seattle under date 4th September, as follows:—"Commander John Stark Newell, commander of the United States armoured cruiser *District*, is dead from septic condition of the blood. Capt. Newell's illness was contracted while undergoing privation in connection with his labours as representative of the United States in the investigation of the massacre of missionaries at Kucheng, Central China.—Kucheng is not in Central China. It is near Foochow, the famous tea port in the province of Fuhien.

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J. P. COLACO, a Portuguese who was charged with the theft of some old and valuable postage-stamps from a stamp-dealer's in Motomachi, Yokohama, has been found guilty by the Yoko-hama Chiba Sabanshi and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE *Soul Independent* states that Lieutenant Max Meinecke, of the 16th Regiment of the German Army, now the Military Attaché to the German Legation in Tokio, has been visiting Mr. F. Klein, the German Consul in Soul. Lieut. Meinecke has been visiting the different ports in the

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1896.

## RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

YOKOHAMA, 5th, 24th.  
The Japanese dream so long and so fervently cherished, of handing Korea, is at last finally put an end to by an agreement having been entered into between Russia and Japan, that they shall hereafter exercise a joint protectorate over the petty kingdom, and in doing so the Japanese have consented to evacuate it.

This arrangement practically leaves Russia master of the situation. Japan has now realized what we several times warned it against, but in vain, that its proceedings in the Peninsula were simply paving the way for Russia. As to Japan exercising any joint protectorate in Korea with Russia, that we regard as a mere empty pretence. The latter is quite strong enough for the purpose, and no outside Power is likely to make any attempt on the so-called independence of the kingdom. Japan has been practically squeezed out of it by the dread of Russia's crown. The practical result of Japan's ambition to rule Korea has been to bring Russia into closer proximity, for although the latter will not for the present, at all events, proceed to annex the kingdom, it will practically, whether in peace or war, be certain to avail itself of it by making what use it pleases of the ports and other conveniences of the country. It has now become to all intents and purposes an appanage of the Russia empire, and Japan has no other option than to accept a situation which must cause it infinite chagrin, and is moreover attended with danger to itself. The practical domination of Russia in Korea will be for ever a standing menace to Japan.—*Japan Herald*.

## ANTI-MISSIONARY TROUBLE AT NINGPO.

SHANGHAI, October 2nd.  
Information has been received by Father Marcel, of the Lazarists' Order, that an anti-missionary outbreak has occurred at Ningpo. The Lazarist Fathers working in that city purchased some land for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon, but the mandarins, to whom the Fathers had to apply for his consent to the transfer, refused his sanction. A gang of rowdies, acting, it is believed, with official cognizance, destroyed a large quantity of the property of the Mission and burned down one of the churches.—*China Gazette*.

## VOLCANIC ASH-RAIN IN JAVA.

FATAVIA, 19th September.  
The Soerabaya Courier states that a volcanic ash-rain seems to be spreading over a large portion of East Java. It was seen yesterday in the Soerabaya Roads; also at about 5 o'clock on the same day it was apparent in the whole town and increased at nightfall. The moon and stars were only obscured as it seemed through a thin mist.

A slate-coloured fine powder was to be seen on the furniture in the houses.

This morning a person informed (Soerabaya Courier) that he had collected several grains of the dust from a marble-topped table and that the plants and flowers above signs of the dust. Persons driving yesterday distinctly felt the fine sharp dust in their eyes.

Food stuffs are full of the dust, and the teeth are grated when eating. A glass of water when left for some little time will show a settling of the powder at the bottom.

From Lawang news has been received that the ash-rain was continuous from the 14th to the 18th instant. So extremely fine is the dust that during 24 hours the thickness does not exceed more than half a millimetre, notwithstanding that it is distinctly visible with the naked eye.

The ash has a totally different appearance from that seen during the eruption of the Merapi in 1872.

It appears that the Lamongan is now giving the performance.

At the same time the Smeru and the Kloet show signs of disturbance. At Probolinggo during the last few days persons at a distance of 25 metres have not been able to distinguish one another owing to the thickness of the ash.

22nd September.

Further news with regard to the volcanic rainfall is coming in from all sides.

At a place called Klakat artificial light has had to be used during the daytime, so indistinct was the light of the sun rendered through the falling ash.

Ast has been falling over the whole district of Pidomardja.

A private letter from Probolinggo is written in a most mournful tone about the intolerable nuisance caused by this phenomenon, which continues so obstinately. In the majority of houses doors and windows are closed, but the fine dust forces itself through all crevices and covers everything.

At Lamongan it has been cordially exterminated of late, especially by mistresses of houses.

Also at Soerabaya the phenomenon has been strongly in evidence about noon.

With a clear view over a certain distance the ash clouds can be distinctly seen hovering.

## NAVAL CONSTRUCTION IN JAPAN.

Three war-vessels are now being constructed in Japan—the *Suma*, *Akashi* and *Miyako*, of which the first-named vessel was launched last year at Yokosuka and is expected to be completed shortly. The other two are expected to be completed in April next. The *Osaka* *Asahi* gives the following descriptions of the new vessels—

*Suma*, a steel twin-screw cruiser, length 93,500 m.; breadth 12,200 m.; depth 7,700 m.; average draught 4,600 m.; displacement tonnage 27,000 t.; available horse-power 8,500; speed 20 knots. Armour—level protected deck 19 mm., thick slope 35 mm. Guns—two 15 c.m. quick-firing, six 12 c.m. quick-firing, twelve 47 mm. quick-firing and 1007 machine guns; two torpedo tubes; coal 600 tons; built at Yokosuka. Cost of hull, machinery and fixtures 1,052,000 yen; armament, 424,62 yen.

*Akashi*, a steel twin-screw cruiser, length 90,000 m.; breadth 12,000 m.; depth 8,100 m.; average draught 4,800 m.; displacement tonnage 28,800 t.; available horse-power 8,000; speed 16 knots. Armour—level protected deck 19 mm., slope 35 mm. Armament—two 15 c.m. q.f. 12 c.m. q.f., ten 47 mm. q.f. and 4 40 mm. two torpedo tubes; coal 600 tons; built at Yokosuka. Cost of hull, machinery and fixtures 1,052,000 yen; armament, 424,600 yen.

*Miyako*, a steel twin-screw dispatch boat, length 91,000 m.; breadth 10,500 m.; depth 7,424 m.; average draught 4,000 m.; displacement tonnage 16,000 t.; available horse-power 6,120; speed 16 knots. Armament—two 12 c.m. q.f. on 47 mm. q.f. and four 40 mm. two torpedo tubes; coal 400 tons; built at Yokosuka. Cost of hull, machinery and fixtures 1,052,000 yen; armament, 165,600 yen.

## JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Japanese Consulate at Manilla, which was abolished a few years ago, is to be re-established shortly, and Mr. Miura Arajo, an official in the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office, will be sent as acting Consul there, early next month.

The *Yukishio Nippon* gives currency to a rumour that the Spanish Government is desirous of purchasing the battlecruisers *Paikyuu* and *Yashima* now being built in England for Japan; and our contemporary suggests that Spain should offer to cede the Philippines to Japan in exchange for the two vessels. We will not dwell on this further than to point out that a first-class battlecruiser would cost less than \$10,000,000, and the revenue of the Philippines is probably \$10,000,000 a year, which, capitalised on the moderate basis of five years' purchase, would be worth five or six such ships.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## THE NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

Kotz, September 29th.  
Yesterday Marquis Hachisuka, the President of the House of Peers, intimated his willingness to accept the portfolio for Education in the Cabinet, which is now fully formed, the offices being allotted as follows:—  
Count Matsugata—Minister President and Minister for Finance.  
Count Okuma—Foreign Affairs.  
Admiral Count Kabayama—Home Affairs.  
Marquis Saigo—Navy.  
Viscount Takashima—War.  
Viscount Enomoto—Agriculture and Commerce.  
Mr. Kiyono—Justice.  
Viscount Nomura—Communications.  
Marquis Hachisuka—Education.  
Viscount Takashima—Colonies.

The asterisk indicates that the Ministers were in the late Cabinet. Marquis Saigo and Viscount Enomoto continue to hold the same offices as they filled in the Ito Cabinet, but Viscount Takashima, though still retaining the portfolio of Colonial Minister, also becomes Minister for War, which office in the last Cabinet was filled by Marquis Oyama.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## THE TRADE ROUTES TO SZECHUAN.

From time to time alarmist reports appear of the success attending the French efforts to tap the rich trade of Szechuan by way of the Tongking and Yunnan route, as against the competing routes from India. It is gratifying to know, however, that one of the most recent travellers through the territory concerned gives a more reassuring version of the state of affairs and anticipates a large measure of success for the British plan if the nature of the country is appreciated and railroads constructed in relation thereto. Ejected from their station at Yachow by the disturbances in Szechuan last year, the Rev. W. N. Upcraft and the Rev. H. J. Openshaw, of the American Baptist Mission, started on a journey with the primary object of investigating the possibilities of mission work amongst the Lolo and the other tribes dwelling on the Burma-China borders. They started from Chungking in September of last year, towards the province of Yunnan, after leaving the Yangtze and had an overland journey to the capital city, Yenan, thence to Mengtsi and Lackai, the border town between Yenan and Tongking. The country down to Yunnan is described as very mountainous, with here and there a plain occupied by villages, the people being very poor and stupid. Between Yunnan and Mengtsi it bears unmistakable evidence of the ravages of the Mahomedan rebellion. The opening of Mengtsi has had a marked influence upon the French. Instead of going by the West River, as formerly, the exports, principally tin and opium, are sent down by the Red River. The French are making strenuous endeavours to secure the trade of Szechuan, when the outputs of the opposing armies were less than five miles distant from one another, neither suspecting the near and concentrated presence of the other. Although in the war of 1870 the German cavalry played an important part, its use in advance of the army was the outcome of experience gained in the earlier part of the campaign, especially after the battle of Woerth, when the failure of the cavalry to act with boldness allowed the French army to reach the Vosges passes without being pursued. From this time forward the German cavalry was employed in large bodies in advance of the army corps, but the service was without organisation and method, and the success which attended it was to a great extent due to the utter failure of the French to checkmate those of the enemy.

These lessons have not been lost, and it is now clearly recognized that the use of cavalry and mobility of armies is of the greatest importance.

By its greater mobility it can enter the enemy's country within a few hours of the declaration of war, and before the concentration of other troops can be carried out. Its first duty will be to hamper the mobilisation of the hostile forces, and for this purpose it may be here remarked that Russia keeps 30,000 horsemen constantly on the frontier of Poland. Its next great object will be to find the enemy's camps and marching columns, and constantly keep the Commander-in-Chief informed of his whereabouts and movements; for, as Frederick the Great said, if one could be always acquainted with the enemy's designs beforehand one would always beat him, even with an inferior force.

The employment of horse artillery batteries with independent cavalry divisions is important, and in some operations the assistance of gun would be absolutely necessary, as, for instance, when detachments of the enemy occupy a farm or village. In such a case a small body might delay the advance of cavalry for a considerable period, whereas a few shells would be sufficient to drive it from its stronghold.

On the line of march also columns of the enemy would be obliged to halt and deploy under fire of a few guns, and artillery can delay the advance of troops over ground upon which cavalry could not be employed.

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## FRENCH JEALOUSY.

### STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WINDS BLOW.

It is much to be regretted on the part of a clever and progressive people like the French that of late years they have done the national character discredit and injustice by the very undignified and wantonly offensive behaviour of many of their officials in Pacific lands and elsewhere—many of them ignorantes extracted with most arbitrary powers. The unaccountable cession of the English protectorate over Rurutia and Rimafara in the Austral group was regarded as a sign of weakness on the part of *la grande Allemagne*. Very few reports of wars on insults and petty persecutions and annoyances put upon quiet and respectable English and American traders in French Oceania ever reach the ear of the English public, but facts, however buried and suppressed, remain the same. Even any English-speaking traveller, whilst passing through these parts, is looked upon by most of the French officials in Tahiti and the neighbouring islands as a dangerous character and a spy in disguise, and many mean and petty officials are set afoot to thwart him on every hand. Once more, this sort of thing is not worthy of a great nation. Such proceedings are mean and cowardly in the extreme and reflect nothing but disgrace upon their authors. The glaring miscarriage of justice noticed in dealing with some of the bludgers of H.M.S. *Hercules* not so very long ago when lying in Papeete harbour is another case in point; it is not likely to forget or to improve matters. Why should French officials be jealous of Englishmen passing through their country, and of a few plain, honest and peaceful traders establishing a footing in Tahiti and other Islands under their control? It seems like the fear of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, for there are above 200 Chinese in the little town of Papeete, who, by strict attention to business, are cutting down their trade and spoiling their profits more than their English and American *confères* and competitors, who seem inclined to imitate their policy of *laissez faire*. To sum matters up, in fine, to put a plain homely question—"Why this thinness?"

Ah me, what trouble do others!  
Desert the noble men in gall;  
Desert the humble men in mire,  
Whilst Dame Europa sits and naps  
And wots not if Pacific seas  
Love Caribees or Cerebrates.

F. W. CHRISTIAN.

## THE FIRST LINE OF OFFENCE IN THE FIELD.

One of the most important features of the next war will be the employment of large masses of cavalry in advance of the hostile armies. For the purpose of entering the enemy's country and hindering his plans of mobilisation and concentration, screening the advance of friendly forces, and obtaining information as to the movements and purposes of the enemy, independent cavalry divisions have been organised in all modern armies. It is, indeed, true that the employment of cavalry upon the service of exploration is no new thing, for Napoleon's cavalry operations are among the most famous of his military exploits; but during the long peace that followed his war the training of that arm was neglected, and its great services forgotten. It, therefore, happened that to the war of 1866 no proper system of reconnaissance was carried out and on the very eve of the battle of Koniggratz, when the outposts of the opposing armies were less than five miles distant from one another, neither suspected the near and concentrated presence of the other. Although in the war of 1870 the German cavalry played an important part, its use in advance of the army was the outcome of experience gained in the earlier part of the campaign, especially after the battle of Woerth, when the failure of the cavalry to act with boldness allowed the French army to reach the Vosges passes without being pursued. From this time forward the German cavalry was employed in large bodies in advance of the army corps, but the service was without organisation and method, and the success which attended it was to a great extent due to the utter failure of the French to checkmate those of the enemy.

These lessons have not been lost, and it is now clearly recognized that the use of cavalry and mobility of armies is of the greatest importance.

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1896. [1538]

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Captain G. A. Tyler, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.  
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1896. [1533]

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"THOMAS RICKMERS."  
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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1896. [1486]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"CAM."  
Captain Shaw, will be despatched as above on  
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For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1896. [1514]

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FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DARDANUS."  
Captain Gregory, will be despatched as above  
on SUNDAY, the 11th instant.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1896. [1535]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ASLOUN."

Captain J. Murray, will be despatched for the  
above Port on MONDAY, the 12th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
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"KAISOW."

E. Warrall, Commander, will be despatched as  
above on or about the 15th October.

For Freight, apply to  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
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Hongkong, 30th September, 1896. [1527]

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FOR THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE,  
BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND  
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above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th October,  
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S.S. Federation ... | To JAVA..... | Nov.

S.S. Germania.... | To JAVA..... | Dec.

S.S. Federation ... | To JAPAN ... | October.

S.S. Germania.... | To JAPAN ... | Nov.

S.S. Castor..... | To JAPAN ... | Dec.

General Agents for China & Japan,  
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Hongkong, 22nd September, 1896. [1547]

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